The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1871. NUMBER 58.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING'S AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Orleans,
" C. C. ANTOINE, Caddo,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, Rapides.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: IN ADVANCE.

ONE YEAR	$5 00
SIX MONTHS	3 00
THREE MONTHS	1 50
SINGLE COPY	5.

PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIANS hall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success

BANKS,

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POETRY.

SHE HATH FALLEN ASLEEP.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

She sleepeth a happy sleep,
Knowing no grief or tear;
O'er the peace which she hath won
There riseth no dream of fear.
For the measure of earthly joys
She maketh not sorrowful quest:
She will wake—she will wake once more
In the beautiful land of Rest!

On her brow, so pure and white,
The kiss of the angels fell;
They wooed her away from us,
Who loved her so long and well.
On her spirit rests the calm
God giveth unto the blest;
And oh, she will wake again
In the beautiful land of Rest?

Though our arms are empty now,
Though idly our hands must fall,
Though we feel in our aching hearts
The pain that must come to all.
Though our river of bliss runs dry,
Tears crowd to our lonely eyes,
Yet we feel that she is blest
In the home beyond the skies.

Dark, dark is the shadow that falls
O'er the house, so desolate now;
For the mother no longer bends
O'er her baby's upturned brow.
And the heart that beat with hers,
Like a wounded bird sinks down;
For he loved her—loved her so,
And his life hath lost its crown!

Yet look through the gloom of night,
Beyond where the shadows fall,
To the land of love and light—
The home that awaits us all.
There, safe at her Saviour's feet,
In robes the brightest, best—
Hark! for she strikes her harp
In the beautiful land of Rest!

Let not your hearts grow cold
'Neath the rain of idle tears;
God keepeth some comfort still
To brighten the lonely years.
Your faltering feet he will lead
Where the greenest pastures grow;
He will keep your treasure safe
While you linger here below.

The sky still smileth blue;
On our path still grow the flowers.
Look up, and you still shall find
Some joy in the passing hours.
Through earth were a solitude—
This rapture be confessed—
Beyond the clouds of Time
There's a beautiful land of Rest!

And God is our Father still;
He pitieth every woe.
His love and sympathy
Who of us all can know?
He feedeth the growing leaf,
He giveth the flower its dew,
He showeth the bird her nest,
And shall He not care for you?

The summer is shining fair,
Let it scatter your tears away!
Morn weareth her robe of gold,
Then trust to the coming day!
For the night of Death must come,
Yet Heaven dawns on the blest;
And our loved ones wait us there,
In the beautiful land of Rest!

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON THE SITUATION.

ANOTHER LETTER.

A citizen of Arkansas has recived the following letter from John Quincy Adams:

QUINCY, Mass., June 5, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I cannot pass over, silently, a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort—"Oh, it is very easy to preach; but suffer as we have and then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do try to take it home to myself; and I do not doubt that, in similar circumstances, I should be to-day an "unrepentant rebel"—sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And with me it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery, of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by willful and persistent misrepresentation; cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the nod of a mecenary carpet-bagger or the whim of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconciliable." In such a case I think I should be lucky; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For, whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become worse than the first? Is the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom, then? If by the North, believe me that the experiment of Secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond a shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there shall be but one confederated people of the North American Union. No. Rebellions I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of Secession I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow-citizens;" and the old-time kindness must linger yet in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something.

The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?". Now, the whole internal policy of the present Administration says War. Reconstruction meant War, and the Ku-Klux bill declared War; This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out Slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" Government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on Republican institutions since Republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject, and we be long free. The untrammeled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away and our frame of polity will rapidly rot into despotism. Therefore it is, that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow-citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political equality toward the emancipated class which these changes involve. And, therefore, I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter prevading the Southern people as it does, despite the the malignity of a partisan press, while the sterling sense or Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not what man may be chosen to lead us so long as his heart is large enough to embrace a Confederate as a brother, and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end someting of sacrifice is required of us all; much of self-control is demanded of the South. You and all I hear assure me that the attempt will be made; and if made honestly and in earnest, it cannot fail. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. ADAMS,

To J. T. Trezevant, Esq.,
Augusta, Ark.

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE GIFT OF TACT.

What a wonderful oil upon the machinery of human affairs tact is. To know just what to say; to know when to be silent, and when differentially to listen, is a great gift. No one can fully appreciate this quality who has not had the misfortune of living with a blundering person who never speaks or moves without unintentionally wounding or offending somebody. Contiguity with such a one is fearful to the nerves, and temper too. We doubt whether tact, in any considerable degree, can be required. It is born with some, and is as natural to them as the color of their hair or eyes. We have seen little children who were perfect in it, without the slightest idea of course of the diplomacy they were enacting.

"I say, Jack, how did they get the cow up stairs the other night? "Twisted her tail." "Well, how did they get her down?" "Untwisted it." "Oh!"

HOME CIRCLE.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

"You know my opinion," said John Randolph, "of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes." This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift—a poor one, I grant—to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion—next to his Creator—to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Pimrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom-friend and children round him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old-age.

LACK OF APPRECIATION OF COUNTRY LIFE.

People who live altogether in the country have very little appreciation of its advantages and pleasures. Why should they think anything of fresh air? It is too common. They have it all the time. Everybody around them has it all the time. And as a general thing, people estimate very lightly blessings of which they have never been deprived.

It is only persons who are confined a portion of the time in the city, who are really capable of a full appreciation of country life.

Farmers, who work the land for a living, soon come to regard all its products with a single eye to profit. There is something very narrowing in this influence. It closes the view to beauty, and the soul against all the poetical and ennobling sentiments which a proper contemplation of nature is so well calculated to awaken. The tendency with farmers is to become too exclusively mere matter-of-fact machines. The clouds, the sunshine, the shade, the trees, the refreshing showers, the beautiful wild flowers—they see nothing in all these except so far as they may affect their potatoes and turnips and corn.

We believe that one principal reason of the higher taste for rural life in England, is to be found in the fact that city people live so much more in the country there. The great increase of the facilities for travel is making our country rapidly more and more like England in this respect.

PURIFICATION OF DRINKING-WATER.

The best method of purifying water is by *freezing*, or distillation. By the cautious use of ice water, if not taken at a too low degree of temperature, especially when the body is heated to perspiration, the dangerous influence of putrescent water on the constitution, producing fever and ague, is at once avoided. By filtration or agitation with coarsely-powdered freshburnt charcoal, either aimal or vegetable, not only will the suspended organic matter be mechanically removed, but also the calcareous and gaseous, impurifier, held in solution. The addition of a little aqueous *chlorine*, or chlorine gas. to foul water, cleanses it immediately. This method has the advantage of the water being perfectly freed from any excess of the precipitant by heat. If chlorated lime be used, a few drops of sulphuric acid will free the chlorine gas completely, to act upon the water, and precipitate the suspended lime as gypsum; cooking the water is also necessary. An ounce of powdered alum, dissolved and well agitated in a hogshead or more of foul water, will precipitate the foul matter in the course of a few hours when the clear portion may be decanted. When the water is very putrid a scruple to a drachm may be employed to the gallon, and any alum that may be left in solution will be precipitated by the addition of an equivalent proportion of carbonate of soda.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

LAWS —OF THE— STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid Mrs. Louisia F. Collins, her heirs or assigns during the term she or they shall keep the aforesaid ferry, to keep, support and maintain a sufficient number of ferry boats in good order for crossing persons, horses, wagons, and baggage at all reasonable times and seasons without delay.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That if any person or persons shall witnin the distance of one mile from the said place [the mouth of Bayou Colville], set up, maintain or keep a ferry, or transport any persons, horses, cattle or carriages for pay or hire, from either sides the Atchafaya, other than said Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns, during the aforesaid term of ten years, every person or persons so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any competent tribunal, by any person suing for the same; provided that no person shall be prohibited, by the provisions of this act, from crossing himself and family or any other he may choose; provided, such crossing be for his own business or accommodation, and free of charge.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns, shall neglect to comply with any of the requisitions contained in the preceding section, the said Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns so offending, shall forfeit aed pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars before any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person suing for the same; and shall, moreover, be liable for action for damages sustained by any individual in consequence of their neglect or misconduct in the management of the aforesaid ferry.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That each and every person, when going on jury or military duty, in the service of the State, together with his baggage, wagons, horses, and accoutrements belonging to the State, shall be transported free.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the rates of toll for the aforesaic ferry during ten years of charter shall be as follows:

For wagons, four horses and driver, one dollar and fifty cents.

For wagons, two horses and driver, one dollar.

For carriages, two horses and passengers, one dollar and fifty cents.

For stage, four horses and passengers, one dollar and seventy-five cents.

For buggy, two horses and passengers one dollar and twenty-five cents.

For buggy, one horse and passengers, one dollar.

All other vehicles, twelve cents and a half per wheel, and twelve and a half cents each for passengers.

Twenty-five cents for horse and rider.

Ten cents per head for horses, cattle, mules, and five cents per head for hogs and sheep.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTEP, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVER, Secretary of State.

No. 73.

An Act

To incorporate the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana, State of Louisiana.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Robert Parker, John Brisco, James Carter, Silas Hogan, John Harris, Ebenzer Skylar, Henry Williams, Daniel Dorsey, and others, having organized themselves into a body known as the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, the same be and is hereby incorporated as a charitable association, to be organized in the following manner, to wit:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, first and second marshal, a minister, who shall be chosen by the majority of the members.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the power of the association is placed in the president thereof, who will have the right to sue and be sued in behalf of said association.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the conditions and by-laws of the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana will be strictly in conformity with the laws of the State governing charitable associations.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVER, Secretary of State.

No. 74.

An Act

Directing Thomas Markey, tutor to the minors, Katie A. William, Annie M. and Nelly Murphy, children of James Murphy. deceased, to render an account of his tutorship to the court which appointed him, on the petition of a tutor or guardian, to be appointed in the State of New York, and to pay over to said tutor or guardian all the effects of said minors, and on doing so to be released from his liabilities as tutor, and to authorize the mortgage created by his appointment as tutor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the court that appointed Thomas Markey, tutor to the minors, Katie A. William, Annie M. and Nelly Murphy, children of James Murphy, deceased, by petition, that a tutor, or guardian, has benn appointed to said minors in the State of New York, where said minors now reside, who has regularly qualified, according to law, it shall be the duty of the court to order said Thomas Markey to render an account of his tutorship of said minors to said court, and on the homologation of said accont to law, it shall be the duty of said Thomas Markey to pay over and deliver to such tutor appointed in the State of New York, as aforesaid, all goods, chattels, property, money, sureties and effects of any kind belonging to said minors, or either of them, and the receipts for such payment and delivery to such tutor or guardian, filed and properly verified in the court that appointed said Markey tutor, shall entitle said Markey to a final discharge from his tutorship, and the bond or bonds he may have given to obtain the same, and the final judment of discharge shall authorize the recorder of mortgages in any parish in the State to release the mortgage created by said Markey's tutorship.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this shall take effect from and there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course

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Three	9	12	20	35	50
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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq. Samuel Barrett, Esq.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

WM. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JULY 9, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞ Our readers will be as sorry to learn as we are to inform them, that the LOUISIANIAN no longer enjoys contributions from the valuable pen of J. Sella Martin Esq.

THE PICAYUNE ON COMMON CARRIERS.

SUIT AGAINST THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—Senator P. B. S. Pinchback (colored) applied recently to the President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad for passage over their route in the Pullman palace cars, but was refused on the ground that the cars did not belong to the company, and they had no right to order the agents of the sleeping car company to receive Mr. Pinchback and his colored friends as passengers.

Whereupon the Senator indignantly proceeded to the Eighth District Court and has there entered suit against the Jackson Railroad for the utterly insignificant sum of $25,000, in which amount he esteems himself aggrieved and damaged.

The responsibility of common carriers has, we believe, been pretty clearly defined by the courts of the land, and we fancy the senator will have his trouble for his pains.

A railroad or other carrier has a perfect right to say just where passengers shall sit, and just what portions of vehicles they shall occupy.

While they are bound to furnish equal accommodations, they are not obligated to have the same for all classes of passengers.

In Louisville, when it was decided that negroes should ride in the street cars with the whites, the companies at once built partitions in the cars, to separate the races, and the court held that this the companies had a perfect right to do.

In this case, however, of Senator Pinchback's the action is evidently brought against the wrong company.

The above from the *Picayune* of Thursday we copy entire, as it concedes all that we claim, which is that the responsibility of common carriers has been pretty clearly defined by law, and it is beyond doubt that they are compelled to furnish equal accommodations to all persons paying equal fare. If Senator Pinchback had purchased second class tickets for his family, the Company would undoubtedly have had a perfect right to assign them to a second class car. But such was not the case; he applied at the ticket office of the Company and on enquiry was informed that he could obtain sleeping accommodations, purchased his tickets with this understanding, paying that price which entitled them to the needed apartment, made every preparation for the journey, and was, days afterwards at the eleventh hour, denied the privileges.

The *Picayune* says he "indignantly proceeded to the Eighth District Court and has entered suit against the Jackson Railroad for the utterly insignificant sum of $25,000." Certainly he did. We understand your "utterly insignificant," old lady, and let us ask you how much would you have considered yourself aggrieved and damaged had you been in Senator Pinchback's place? Put yourself in his place, imagine yourself in his official position, encircled by similar surroundings, and if your prejudice don't lead you to conclude that he has "no rights" which carriers are bound to respect, tell us honestly, how much hurt you would feel, when you would be called on to endure, not only the indignity and chargin of having your family denied accommodations which you are able and willing to pay for, and which the next man of infinitely less financial, social and political importance might have for the mere asking, not only to find your family repudiated for causes beyond your control to remedy, but required also to drink the "bitter cup" of conscious humiliation in your own domain, where, of all places on earth, the impression is naturally created that there is nothing impossible for a husband or a father to accomplish for the comfort, happiness and security of his household? It all depends on "whose ox is gored."

We are not now contending against the separation of races in the same car, and therefore what they do in this respect in Louisville is irrelevant. But we may remind the *Picayune* that Mr. McComb is under manifold obligations here which perhaps the Louisville street car companies are free from; and unless we mistake the attitude which this conduct has compelled many to assume, there will come a time not very distant, when scrutiny of the terms of the contract under which the Jackson Railroad obtained it franchises, may result in a manner which, if it fail to secure to us those rights which we know are ours and which we "dare maintain," may at least render it impossible for a repetition of the indignity from the present controller.

A SHORT HISTORY AND ITS TEACHINGS.

The New York journals have been furnishing the public within the last week in substance, the following information.

"The Territorial Government here is not so much of a success as it was confidently predicted at the outset. It has been found that the rings which existed under the old form of government have full as much swing now as heretofore. Under this state of affairs various influential citizens of the district are now agitating the question as to whether it would not be better to petition the next session of Congress to repeal the territorial bill altogether.

It would seem that the only new feature which has been realized under the new order of things was a fatal tendency to recommend improvement. The Board of Public Works, in a recent report on the subject, recommended the adoption of plans for beautifying the city, which would have cost in the aggregate about $12,000,000.

Acting upon such suggestions the local Legislature has had introduced several bills which would have taken the entire valuation of the District to have carried them into effect. They were voted down *seriatim*, but only by a small majority. At last a bill was got before this body with a favorable report from a committee, which involved an expenditure of about five millions. In the discussion which followed it was discovered that not only was this report a forgery, but that it contemplated the disbursing of this large sum of money without any degree of responsibility whatever. No one was to account for the way in which it had been expended, nor to make any record of its disposal whatever. Under this state of affairs property holders are naturally becoming alarmed, and are fast coming to the conclusion that it is better to be governed by a congressional committee than by an ignorant, unlettered and corrupt set of legislators."

It is well known throughout the country that this territorial form of government, which protects the rich and repudiates the poor man both as to his interest and his aspirations for position in society, could never have been adopted save through the disorganizing influences of colored people.

The invincible club of the 1st Ward of Washington City began the disgraceful and as it turned out, the disastrous work of bolting. They demoralized the colored voters by harping upon the tardiness attending all municipal settlements with laborers. But who does not see that these silly complaints furnished additional food for complaint? When capitalists found that they could drive the negro into a spirit of complaint against his best friends the capitalists who are generally conservatives, concluded to withhold all loans from the Washington municipality, which they knew would make the working men, nearly all colored people, complain the louder and longer against its republican mayor Mr. Bowen. This was the trick which robbed the colored man of influence and power in the district, and the chief tools in playing the trick were colored men. Whether they meant to do it or not is of little consequence now. They did it and it would seem that the poor white man who thought he was all right if he could get the negro out of the way, is now a greater grumbler than the negro at the injustices which capital is attempting to inflict upon labor in the District.

We have called attention to this subject because we think it contains a lesson for us. Here we have furnished us by Washington City the history of a useless bolt and the consequences of a disastrous split. That history and result have been repeated with slight variations in two Southern States, and it would appear that we stand in some danger of running into the same excesses of self-confidence.

Now we have three propositions upon which as journalists we shall always insist:

1st. We shall act inside of the party—never out of it. Neither designing foe nor defeated friends shall ever befool us as to who is the worst enemy of our race; we know it to be democracy, and we will remain steadfast in our purpose to lose the battle rather than win by the sacrifice of republicans, if they remain true to themselves.

2d. We prefer to be guided by the instincts of the colored people who constitute nearly nine-tenths of our party than to be influenced by the ambition, the antipathies, or preferences of any faction in the party. We shall not recognize factious behavior no matter from whom it emanates. The party machinery by which we have managed our affairs heretofore is still good enough for us and we shall inculcate the duty of our people in adhering to its authority and accepting its agencies.

3d. We shall bring every power we can command to the insuring of a fair, free open and acceptable choice of candidates by the majority of those who have the right to choose, whether in conventions or at the polls. This is our programme and as we know it to be just and sincerely believe it will be effectual, we commend it to every voter in the republican party.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The party convention, called by the State Executive Committee to meet next month, is arousing active and earnest attention in the ranks. It is a bright augury for the Republican party in Louisiana that so deep an interest is manifested by *all* its members in matters appertaining to its well-being; and victory must continue to perch upon our banners so long as this *esprit* shall be maintained, no matter what personal contentions may temporarily mar the general harmony.

From direct observation and intercourse we are enabled safely to assert that the Republicans of New Orleans are determined to send their ablest and best men to the Convention, and advices from the parishes are equally encouraging in this respect.

This is well. It is a political necessity that our representative men—our party leaders—should counsel and advise together, and particularly so at this time, in view of the all-important contest before us for 1872.

It is the part of wisdom and safety to, in this way render secure a harmonious concert of action, confident and proud as we may feel in in our well-earned honors as the "Banner State of the South." Therefore we see cause for rejoicing that this convention is so soon to assemble, and predict that much good will result from its deliberations.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state our conviction that the August Convention is no fit place for the display of such personal antagonisms as may exist in our party. We are fortunately blessed with Republican National and State Administrations, and as good Republicans it is our duty to sustain them. When the next Nominating Convention shall be called together it will be full time to demand an "account of stewardship," from such as may have been entrusted with responsibilities; but dissentions only could result from such an attempt at this time, and those participating would fairly lay themselves liable to be called disorganizers. We hope the people will consider this subject in its proper light when efforts are made to force irrelevant personal concerns upon their attention in the coming elections for delegates.

☞ "We are coming Father Abraham." One of the effects of the Congressional Act enforcing the fifteenth amendment will be that the Colored Voters of Kentucky will be enabled this fall to cast their ballots for the first time. It is estimated that there are about forty thousand "of us" in that State, who will be entitled to exercise this privilege.

☞ No. 79, 81 and 83.—If you desire choice articles in the grocery or the liquor line, pay a visit to H. R. Lehde & Co's extensive establishment at the above numbers on Baronne street and satisfy yourselves that we but do this accommodating firm justice in reminding you of them.

☞ PERSISTENT PROSCRIPTION.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, at their Annual Session held recently in Washington D. C., among other things passed the following:

Resolved—That the Supreme Lodge re-affirm its former position and decision, that Lodges composed of colored persons cannot be formed under jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, nor can colored persons be admitted in any subordinate Lodge of this order.

MORE INDIGNITY.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE FROM THE PASSENGER CARS OF THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—

On Friday morning last, the conductor on this road, aided by Mobile policemen, compelled Hons. F. C. Antoine, Benjamin Geddes, and Wm. G. Johnson, members of the Louisiana State Legislature, to leave the passenger cars, and go into the smoking-car during their passage from Mobile to this City. These gentlemen inform us that when they were leaving here on Thursday morning, they were ordered into the smoking-car, but they refused to go, and the conductor happening on the spot at the moment, prevented further interference with them; and they went over to Mobile on the passenger car.

But when they attempted the next day to return in the same manner as they went, they were reminded that they were not in Louisiana, but in Alabama, where they would not be permitted to mix as they liked with white people.

There can be no question that our equal rights will not be conceded to us, by the Democrats. On the contrary, notwithstanding all their "bated breath" and "conservative" professions, they have contested every inch of right or privilege that our race has enjoyed, since the issue of the emancipation proclamation. There is not a particle of reliance to be placed on promises or pledges which may be made to us by them, they have been and are everyday proving to be delusions and snares." Evasions, subterfuge and tergiversation and violence withstand us at every turn, and our "inferiority" and unfitness for the enjoyment of equal rights is thrown up to us and flaunted in our faces, from quarters whence no such thing was looked for, and should never have proceeded. So much on the general question.

With reference to the quibble raised aginst the expelled representatives, that they were in *Alabama* and not *Louisiana*, implying that they on the one hand would be roughly treated, and on the other that the Company was absolved from its obligations to this State we have this to say *at present*, that we are all helpless, and admit the strength of our oppressors, and we must writhe under their mockeries and derisions; but as we proverbially are a patient race, we will bide our time and see who "laughs last."

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES

TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION.

We are satisfied that the Convention which will assemble August 9, will not approve the action of the State Central Committee in assuming to receive the credentials of the delegates. It is a principle grounded in the common law of Republican Institutions that all deliberative bodies shall judge of the qualifications of their members. Therefore we cannot understand by what authority the committee has ordered the credentials to be sent to them.

The State Committee has no power to say who are the properly accredited members of the convention which will become immediately upon its assembling, the official head of the party.

We recognize the State Committee. We recommend that all of its orders be obeyed, but we earnestly suggest to the Republicans in the various parishes to transmit a set of credentials to the Convention itself, by the hands of the delegates. And when the delegates assemble let them proceed to organize, and determine who are the properly qualified members of the Convention.

THE CITIZENS' GUARD is casting its "bread on the waters" in a manner really affecting. Yesterday morning on entering our sanctum we found no less than six copies of its last issue on our table. Struck "all of a heap" at this unusual journalistic compliment, we hastened to see what was up, and behold our amazement to find that it was just half as lavish in its paragraphs on the LOUISIANIAN, as it had been in the number of copies sent us. No sooner had we run over one than we lighted on another, till we reached the third. We hurry over them in order. Number one needs no comment. On number two in which the *Guard* takes "the liberty" unwarranted, to emphasize, by *italicising* a portion of our remarks on the reception given three weeks ago to Senator Kellogg, we have to say that if the *Citizens' Guard* can afford to sleep over a paragraph in our paper for two weeks, and wait till a democratic paper perverts our plain statement, and then to take it up and give its readers the benefit of the rehash of a dish originally unfit for food, and they can enjoy it, we have no objection in the world to its serving the mess. But we decidedly object to a deliberate turn being given to our remarks, because it inures a perversion of our animus. We chronicled a fact of which we supposed Senator Kellogg would not be ashamed. We knew as well as the *Guard* that the Senator "did worthy service" for the Carriers, and the mention of the fact, simply betokened the carriers' appreciation of such "service."

Number three purporting to be a satire on our remarks with reference to Gov. Dunn, exhibits the *Guard* writer in the depth of grief over us. Its affliction at our defection or its unconcern of current mundane affairs, some how keeps it almost invariably "behind the age" or else in some sudden start from somnolence, its runs "ahead of time". Two issues since we penned a paragraph in allusion to the quarrel between the Governors, and in our last we published "what we knew" about the matter The former paragraph has just reached the *Guard*, and having a fit to go for the *Louisianian*, straightway he makes at us, distorting our advice and impugning our "moral vision".

It is the misfortune of certain characters to be incapable of ingenuousness, or direct vision, or manly appreciation of honest motive. And we really advise the *Guard* to desist from attributing motives, or making undignified insinuations, because it fails to recognize the motives of others. If you propose, brother, to tilt with us, we have no objection to the "keen encounter," but you must observe the rules of chivalry. The *Guard* is freely entitled to all the capital it can manufacture out of the notable paragraph.

REPUBLICAN PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We are reliably informed that the State Central Committee has, in several country parishes, assumed to appoint Parish Executive Committees.

This is a mistake which must be immediately remedied. Each parish undoubtedly has and should exercise the right of electing its own representative Committee in the way it thinks best, and no outside parties can properly interfere—much less should they be allowed to appoint said Committee.

It should be elected by the Clubs of the parish, or by the Republicans of the parish in mass meeting assembled.

Evidently no Republican State Convention can recognize any Parish Committee claiming to exist by any authority outside of the Republicans of its parish. Where there are no regular Parish Committees we urge their immediate election by the people.

☞ ANOTHER HOMICIDE. The community has again been horrified. Another victim has been sacrificed to the Moloch of revenge. Two or three days ago a gentleman in the prime of life and the enjoyment of health, was shot dead in his office, in the middle of the day, while engaged in his business, at the New Orleans National Bank. An arrest was made, an inquest was held, and elicited that a long standing and bitter feud existed between the deceased Mr. Raney and Mr. Boyd now prisoner. The gist of the quarrel, or rather the immediate cause of the fatal contact consisted in Mr. Rainey's speaking of Mr. Boyd as "a swindler and a cheat," and refusing to retract the accusation when called on, on Thursday last to do so.

It has been our misfortune on several occassions to be called on to chronicle similar outrages on the peace and security of this community, and to-day we have again to lament the reckless appeal to the last resort, in a case where other remedies are ample for satisfaction. We are no apologist for unbridled and irresponsible indulgence in language or conduct, by any one; but neither are we the tolerators of cutting a man's throat, or driving a ball through his vitals, for a venial offense. There is now another life involved, and we refrain from any remarks tending in the least to prejudice the public mind.

It is time, however, that the places of education, the press, the forum, the pulpit and the Bench, unite in lifting their voices long and loud, "in season and out of season," against the reckless and unnecessary appeal to weapons of certain death. We can see no effectual remedy for this monstrous evil, but in the change of sentiment and feeling in the members of the community; and we can see no shadow of the chance of a change but from the moulders, the guardians and the directors of public opinion and public morals. Into whatever factions, or races, or religious sects, our City and State may be broken up, there is this one common vantage ground on which all lovers of peace, and security may meet and combine against the prevalence of life taking, so common in this section of the country.

☞ PICNIC. On Thursday last there was an excellant pic-nic at the Oakland Course, under the auspices of Mrs. Jas. Lewis and the Misses Stackhouse, at which there was quite a gathering of friends for enjoyment. Although it was warm enough in the sun, it was very enjoyable in the shade, and there being enough of that from the overspreading trees, and the spacious stands, the company gave themselves wholly to fun and frolic. A fine band was in attendance, and the lovers of dancing, amused themselves to their hearts content. The amusements lasted till evening when buggies &c., coming in requisition we returned to our Rosinante and sped our way homeward, delighted with our entertainment, as we are confident all were who attended it.

The thanks of all interested are cheerfully tendered to Mr. Bright for his kind loan of the grounds.

☞ THE FELICIANA REPUBLICAN not long since published a serious charge against the State Superintendant of Education, Hon. T. W. Conway. The last issue of the *New Orleans Journal*, goes for the writer in this wise:

REESE AND STERNBERG'S CALUMNY.

Such of our readers as may chance to see the journal edited by the above named worthies, will find in its last issue an article reflecting on the private life of one of the editors of this paper. Its weakness and absurdity are redeemed from contempt only by the intense villainy of the purpose by which it was inspired. Our first impulse was to allow it to pass unnoticed with a feeling of scornful pity for beings so abject as to revenge their disappointed avarice by an attack which could accomplish its aim only as it should destroy the peace of a family. The falsehood which flares out on its face, stamping every sentence as a lie, and the absurdity of the charges made, deprive the calumny of its power to injure, yet to be silent when men, however base, assail private character might be misinterpreted. We, therefore, overcome our loathing for the miserable slanderers sufficiently to brand their attack as an unmitigated falsehood—the blackest lies from beginning to end; and to thus publicly stamp the authors of those falsehoods as cowardly traducers, who seek to avenge their merited expulsion from the office of school directors by assailing the honor of another.

This much for the present; in the near future we shall afford this brace of calumniators an opportunity for vindicating themselves at the bar of a criminal court, unless, in their present endeavors to hide from those whom they have been defrauding, they succeed also in evading the officers of the law.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianian.

MOBILE, ALA., July 7, 1871.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:—

The once glorious Fourth has gone by without the least excitement or notice taken of it. No salute was fired, not one public building displayed their colors, no display on the streets except by a few of our colored citizens who formed in procession and marched to Holly's garden where they enjoyed the balance of the day in various amusements, winding up with a grand ball at night.

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper is lecturing here with great success. She has given us two, and is billed for the third. The first was a perfect oration, the Editor of the *Register* was present by invitation and was so well pleased that he gave her the benefit of a column of favorable criticism, the result of which gave her a large audience comprising almost as many whites as colored, equally exceptable as the first. I think she has dropped the woman's rights question, and that very wisely.

There was a novel point in law, raised in the mayor's court last week, viz: two white men attacked a colored man in the post-office building, and gave him a severe beating; they were arrested and brought before his honor the Mayor. They took exception to the jurisdiction of the mayor's court on the ground that the assault was made on the territory of the U. S. (P. O. building) Mayor Horst sustained the plea, and discharged the prisoners. The post-office is not in Mobile but on U. S. Territory—Bah it was only a nigger that was hurt.

I was much surprised, yet pleased to meet the pleasant face and shake the welcome hand of our friend this morning, Hon. F. C. Antoine who is over here on a flying visit accompanied by Hons. Benjamin Geddes and W. G. Johnson, all looking the picture of health, reminding me of my native home and those many friends left behind, particularly the portion of the community whose bright eyes and pleasant faces cause us to believe that there is a heaven here below.

This is a very dull place at present; every branch of business is at a stand, there is very little cotton in the market consequently there is none moving; we are still having very bad accounts from the country, cotton and corn looking very poor. Still your well wisher.

EX WHAMP.



THE MYSTIC BEAUTIES OF FREEMASONRY.

The five Mystic Points, or points of Fellowship are among the most beautiful of the Mystic Beauties of Freemasonry, and may be thus explained:

1. From the friendship manifested toward each other in these mystic points, Masons are naturally led to a faithful discharge of those duties which charity and brotherly love delight in; and should at all times, and on all occasions, be ready to manifest the sincerity of our hearts by cheerfully administering to the wants of every fellow-creature in distress; to strew flowers in the path of misery, and sprinkle compassion over the rugged thorns of adversity, is not only gratifying to every enlightened mind, but pleasing in the sight of Him from whom all goodness springs.

2. Therefore, forgetting injuries and selfish feelings, we should be ever anxious to press forward in well-doing, always having in remembrance that we are sent into this world to aid, support, protect, and mutually assist each other. It behooves us as men, as Masons and brethren, to be swift in the exercise of mercy and benevolence; to save, to strengthen, support and assist a fellow-creature. To be the friend of indigent merit, to wipe the tear from the afflicted's cheek, to soothe the miseries of a deserted, helpless human being, is magnanimous indeed! But it is obsolete, and but little known in modern practice.

3. As the good things of this life are partially dispensed, and some are opulent while others are in distress, we should testify our zeal for the welfare of every individual—to advise the ignorant, relieve the needy and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way almost every day of our lives. Riches alone do not allow the means of doing good; virtue and benevolence are not confined to the walks of opulence. The rich man from his many talents is required to make extensive works under the principles of virtue; yet poverty is no excuse for an omission of that duty, for as the cry of innocence ascends to Heaven, as the voice of babes and sucklings reach the throne of God, and as the breathings of a contrite heart are heard in the regions of immeasurable dominion, so our prayers are mutually required for the welfare of each other.

4. Let us seriously reflect on the real danger which awaits those who deviate from the paths of rectitude, which admonishes us to be true to our trust and never, through malevolence or wantonness, betray that confidence which a fellow-creature may have reposed in us, by betraying his secrets; for that, perhaps, were to rob him of the guard which protects his property or his life. Elegant speculations are sometimes formed to float on the surface of the mind, while bad passions possess the interest of the heart. But the tongue of a Mason should be void of offense, and without dissimulation, speaking truth with discretion censuring with moderation, and never exceed the bounds of right reason; maintaining a heart free from vice, locking up secrets, an advocate in the cause of virtue, and communing in charity and brotherly love.

To defame a brother, or suffer him to be defamed without interesting ourselves for the preservation of his name and character, there is scarce the shadow of an excuse to be found.

Defamation is always wicked.

Slander and evil-speaking are the pests of civil society, are the disgrace of every degree of moral and religious profession, are the poisonous bane of all brotherly love. Remember, you are all brethren; value therefore the reputation of your brother as you would your own; his disgrace, especially in the relation of it, will always be a part of your own, and if he deserves not your esteem and friendship, he has at least a demand upon your pity and commisseration.

Speak not evil of one another; he who speaks evil of his brother errs, for judgment is not the prerogative of man.

5. The principles of Masonry, in conjunction with these points, most forcibly enjoin us to be anxious in supporting and administering to the happiness and comfort of every individual. Like a fruitful olive tree, planted by the side of a fountain, whose boughs overshoot the wall, so is a Mason's charity; it spreads abroad its arms from the strength and opulence of its station and lends its shade for the repose, protection and comfort of all those who come under its branches. Let us, then, haste to the cottage of affliction, where misery reigns with her iron rod, and lay the arm of affection beneath the neck of distressed fellow-creature. Whilst they live, support their drooping heads, and cheer their afflicted hearts; cover them with the garment of kindness and friendship, administer to the cordial cup of brotherly affection, and, however great or small our abilities may be we should always remember that a cup of wine, or even of water, given in the manner and with the heart of a brother, shall in no wise be forgotten.

Wherever we go let the orphan cease to weep, and in the sound of our voice let the widow forget her sorrow. Let the integrity and affability of our conduct in the world be the subject of conversation to all those with whom we travel through life; and let charity and benevolence be the armorial bearings of our Masonic honors.

—*Pennsylvania Democrat.*

DULUTH.

On page 17 we give three sketches of the marvelous little city of Duluth, Minnesota, which has sprung into existence as if by enchantment. Duluth is less than two years old, and a most promising child it is. At the head of Lake Superior, where the lake navigation ends, this banding of two years' growth has risen. A railroad connects it with St. Paul on the Mississippi, and another line, the Great Northern Pacific Railroad, is to complete the communication with the West, and carry one of the great high-roads through Duluth. The growth of Duluth is considered marvelous even for the West. Within the past year over four hundred houses, five churches, grain warehouses, and schools, have been added to it; its population has risen within the two years of its existence from nothing to 4,000, and it promises to be to Lake Superior what Chicago is to Lake Michigan, with this advantage over the latter city, that it lies 400 miles farther west. Its founders are naturally proud of its increasing prosperity, and predict that its rate of increase will be unprecedented among American cities. Our principal sketch shows a general view of the town as it was when twenty months old, and during the last four months it is said to have increased rapidly.—*Every Saturday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN MOTHER CLUB held a special meeting at Polymnia Hall, on Friday evening, July seventh.

The Club was called to order by the President, Mr. Thomas Isabelle, and after adopting the new Constitution, was addressed by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback and J. Sella Martin, Esq., who delivered able and eloquent speeches.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Charles E. Chevalier, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Some misguided men calling themselves Republicans have organized a clique in the First Ward for the purpose of usurping the rights and privileges of the Mother Ward Club; and

Whereas, At the installation of the regularly elected officers of said Club, said men voluntarily enrolled themselves as members of the First Ward Mother Club, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to erase from the roll the names of J. C. Miller, August Perrin, Daniel Crowley, Louis Wills, W. S. Wilson, Joseph Jones, A. Campbell, Richard Fleming, J. B. Hunter, Richard Thornton and Lawrence Scott.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans *Republican* and LOUISIANIAN; and that a copy be sent to the State Central Committee of the Republican Party.

THOMAS ISABELLE, President.

A true copy from the minutes.

A. FRELOT, Recording Secretary.

New Orleans, July 8, 1871.

LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CONTINUED FROM 1st. PAGE.]

after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of the State.

No. 75

An Act

To incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That William Harper, William Slaughter, John Walker, Mahan Field, Moses Dudley, George Huston, Edward Gill, Hartwell Swanson, George Black and others, having organized themselves into a body known as the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport, Louisiana, the same be and is hereby incorporated as a charitable association, to be organized in the following manner, to wit:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of the association shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary and assitant secretary, treasurer, first and second marshal, and a minister, who shall be chosen by the majority of the members.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, ect., That all the power of the association is vested in the president thereof, who will have the right to sue or to be sued in behalf of said society.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the constitution and by-laws of the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport will be thereby in conformity with the laws of the State governing charitable associations.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 30, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 76.

An Act

Indorsing an ordinance of the Police Jury of Morehouse parish, relative to courthouse tax.

WHEREAS, The Police Jury of the parish of Morehouse, did, at its December term, 1870, adopt an ordinance leveying a tax of sixteen thousand [$16,000] dollars for the purpose of building a courthouse in said parish; and

Whereas, Said amount of taxes is more than one hundred per cent. of the State tax for the year 1870; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the ordinance of the Police Jury o the parish of Morehouse, adopted at the December term of said police jury, 1870, levying a tax of sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars for the purpose of building a courthouse in said parish, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and made binding upon the taxpayers of said parish, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the collector of taxes for said parish be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, and it is made his duty, to sue the same means and processes for the collection of said courthouse tax that may be used in the collection of the State taxes.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29 CHARTRES STREET. 29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local causes, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY, Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,

H. M. TURNER, President Ga. State Convention.

MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Lon , Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq, W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

Disirict of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State please copy.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray:

WHEREAS, According to the reqquirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the ninth day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican voters in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of seven hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother ward clubs are, hereby authorized and required to call ellections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, countersigned by the secretaries of their committees and clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the president of the State Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic vote in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclammation for said election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2. Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowell—

Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans expired by limitation on the fifteenth day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention, called to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs may indicate, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President,
P. F. HERWIG, Corresponding Sec.

☞ Republican papers of the State will please copy.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	2	Assumption	3
Avoyelles	2	E Baton Rouge	3
W Baton Rouge	1	Bienville	1
Bossier	1	Caddo	2
Calcasieu	1	Caldwell	1
Cameron	1	Carroll	2
Catahoula	1	Claiborne	1
Concordia	2	De Soto	1
Feliciana, East	2	Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	1	Grant	1
Iberia	1	Iberville	2
Jackson	1	Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1	Lafourche	2
Livingston	1	Madison	2
Morehouse	1	Natchitoches	3
Ouchita	2	Plaquemine	4
Point Coupee	2	Rapides	3
Richland	1	Sabine	1
St. Bernard	1	St. Charles	2
St. Helena	1	St James	3
St John Baptist	1	St. Landry	2
Tangipahoa	1	Tensas	2
Terrebonne	2	Union	1
Vermillion	1	Washington	1
Winn	1	Webster	1
Vernon	1	Red River	1
Orleans:			
First Ward	2	Second Ward	2
Third Ward	4	Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	3	Sixth Ward	1
Seventh Ward	2	Eight Ward	1
Ninth Ward	2	Tenth Ward	2
Ele'nth Ward	2	Twel'h Ward	1
Thir'nth Ward	1	Four'nth Ward	1
Fif'nth Ward	3		

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Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

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Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

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WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

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Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

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Manufacturers and Dealers IN

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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INTERESTING ITEMS.

—Among the ladies employed in the Patent Office is Mrs. Rudd, widow of the late Commodore Rudd, United States navy, and daughter of David Paul Brown, Esq., one of Philadelphia's most distinguished lawyers. Mrs. R. deserves great consideration from the Government, her husband being a Southerner by birth, and yet to the last a true Union man. Such ladies as Mrs. R. are entitled to more than that pitiful nine hundred a year, which stops when the incumbent follows the example of the Administration.

—A CASE FOR LAWYERS.—A woman got a degree of divorce in the western part of this State recently, which allowed her to marry again, but denied that privilege to the other party. Now the same couple want to remarry, and the question is, Can the man do it in this State without violating the decree?

—One account of the destruction of the Vendome column, in Paris, says that when it fell, it broke into three pieces. Another account says it was shattered into ten thousand fragments. Who is responsible for the discrepency of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven pieces?

—A citizen of Mississippi, aged 90 years, became so enraged because he could not pull a shirt, which he had forgotten to unbutton, over his head, that he took his loaded shot gun, placed the muzzle under his chin, pulled the trigger with his toes, and blew his head almost entirely off.

—A little girl, five years old, living in Luzerne county, Penn., who with other children, was amusing herself by seeing how many beans she could hold in her mouth at a time, was taken with a fit of coughing, while her mouth was full, and was strangled to death.

—A vagabond was arrested in Poughkeepsie the other day for being drunk, and on being arraigned he admitted the charge, and pleaded as an excuse that he'd been burying a lot of small-pox clothes, and drank whisky as a disinfectant. The Justice ordered him to be hustled out of the court room as soon as possible.

—SYMPATHY.—He that sympathises in all the happiness of others, perhaps himself enjoys the safest happiness; and he that is warned by all the folly of others, has perhaps attained the soundest wisdom.

—A merchant of Newburyport sent an inquiry by telegraph to Calcutta, by way of London, at nine o'clock on Thursday morning of last week, and received an answer at six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

—The largest block of marble ever quarried on the Western continent was recently brought to this city all the way from San Francisco. It weighs seventy tons.

—An Irishwoman, in her will, ordered her body to be burned after death, as she was very much afraid of being buried alive.

—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia has purchased an interest in the Atlanta *Daily Sun*, and is announced as one of its editors and proprietors.

—He who loves his purse alone, has set his affections on the best thing about him.

ORIGIN OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

In his late work on the origin of civilization, Sir John Lubbock takes the ground that existing savages are not the descendents of civilized ancestors, and that the primitive condition of man was one of utter barbarism, from which several races have independently advanced. He does not claim that all are necessarily improving, but that while some are apparently stationary and others actually deteriorating—the latter condition being almost invariably associated with the dying out of a race—the history of the human race on the whole has been one of progress. In a late paper on the position of the Australian languages, read by W. H. J. Bleek before the Anthropological Society of London, of which Sir John Lubbock is President, evidence which seems opposed to the foregoing views was incidentally furnished. Dr. Bleek maintains that, looked at from the standpoint of language, the Australian native is to be regarded as the degenerate offspring of the South Indian race; and a comparison of the religious customs and observances of the past, with those of the present among them, would also indicate that they had fallen from a higher state of civilization. The artificial nature of their weapons, their knowledge of the art of sprinkling, and the peculiar system of castes existing among them, were cited as still further evidence in favor of this belief.

FUN AND FANCY.

—A Chinaman died, leaving his property to his three sons, as follows: To Fun-Hum, his eldest, one-half thereof; Nu-Pin, his second son, one-third thereof, and to Ding Bat, his youngest, one-ninth thereof. When the property was inventoried, it was found to consist of nothing more or less than seventeen elephants; and it puzzled these three heirs to decide how to divide the property according to the terms of the will, without chopping up the seventeen elephants, and thereby seriously impair their value. Finally they applied to a wise neighbor, Sum-Punk, for advice. Sum-Pumk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the 17 and said; "Now we will suppose that your father has left these 18 elephants. Fun Hum take your half and depart." So Fun-Hum took his nine elephants and went his way. "Now, Nu-Pin," said the wise man, "take your third and git." So Nu-Pin took six elephants and traveled. "Now, Ding-Dat," said the wise man, "take your ninth and be gone." So Ding-Dat took two elephants and absquatulated. Then Sum-Punk took his own elephant and drove him home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the will?

—A young man, very ambitious of police promotion, was asked a few days since by the mayor how he would like the detective business.

"Fine—splendidly, sir."

"But have you any qualifications for the business?" inquired the police official.

"Qualifications! Well, I should think so!" replied the embryo Vidocq, in a confidential tone.

"What are they—shrewdness, sagacity, what?"

"O, no, sir—I have been a thief myself."

—The Weatherford Post (Radical) comes to us with the endorsement, "Why, *in hell!* don't you exchange." Our answer is, that we prefer to have no intercourse with that department of the Government. Radicalism in its original features is hideous enough; but Radicalism in conjunction with the Powers of Darkness would be undendurable by mortal man.—[Standard.]

—A dabbler in literature and the fine arts, who prided himself on his language, came upon a youngster a few days since sitting upon the bank of the river angling for gudgeons, and thus addressed him: "Adolescence, art thou not endeavoring to entice the finny tribe to engulf into their denticulated mouths a barbed hook, upon whose point is affixed a dainty allurement?" "No," said the boy, "*I'm a fishing.*"

—A young fellow, who had been married for a twelfth-month, said it was all sunshine. The next twelfth-month was all moonshine, and the latter period of his matrimonial career was without shine at all, except when his better half took it into her head to "kick up a shine!"

—His Satanic Majesty is to be honored with an autobiography. It is to be written by Rev. Dr Beard. Such a work may sell well; but a *biography* with a full account of his death would sell better.

—Horace Greeley looms up in the foreground as a Presidential candidate. He seeks no office, but if the nomination should be thrust upon him, he would not decline. It would appear that like "Barkis" he is "willing."

—Never chew your words. A student once asked, "Can virchu, fortichude, gratichude, or vuiechude dwell with a man who is a stranger to rectichude?"

—"I could a tail unfold," Could you? Then lose not a moment, but go instantly to Mr. Darwin. He will be delighted to see you.

—An exchange says that a street in Peoria, which was known last year as "Turtle Dove Avenue," otherwise "Honeymoon Terrace," has had its name changed to "Nursery Row."

—The Height of Sabbatarianism. Finding a bank-note on the pavement on a Sunday and declining to pick it up.

—"Impressions of Greece."—Candle-droppings on the carpet.

—"Whatever is, is right."—How about the left hand and foot?

—The poor man's story—The garret.

—Student (translating Aristophanes)—Go to the devil!

Instructor—You may stop there.

—A good housewife's motto: "Whatever thou dost," dust with all thy might.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 91 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES $18
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We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because, the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

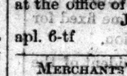
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Jewellers and Silversmiths,
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ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer **KATIE,**
J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on
SATURDAY, June 10;
SATURDAY, July 8;
SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 22.

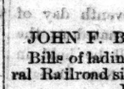
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street.
JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.



FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and state rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER.
Agents,
135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railrond signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER,
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,



WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

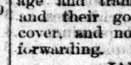
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Milliken's Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez;)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

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150 Common Street.

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Coati street.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32 ..... Royal street 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent Mississippi Central Railroad.
M. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,
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Feb. 14 ly

$5 **GOOD WATCHES** $8

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D. also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
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FIRST FLOOR:
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LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

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CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

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Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

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